

# Section I - HTML Basic

- Chapter 1: HTML Getting Started
- Chapter 2: HTML Fundamentals
- Chapter 3: HTML Elements
- Chapter 4: HTML Attributes
- Chapter 5: HTML Headings, Rules, & Comments



**Informatic Engineering Department**  
**Universitas Komputer Indonesia**

# CHAPTER 1

# HTML

# GETTING STARTED



## In This Chapter

- What You Need
- HTML Editors
- Create Your Own Test Web
- .HTM or .HTML Extension?

## HTML Editors

In this tutorial, we use a plain text editor (like Notepad) to edit HTML. We believe this is the best way to learn HTML.

Instead of writing plain text, however, professional Web developers often prefer using HTML editors like FrontPage or Dreamweaver because they offer code-writing shortcuts and helpful features.

## Create Your Own Test Web

We suggest you experiment with everything you learn in this book by editing your Web files with a text editor (like Notepad) and opening them in Internet Explorer to view the results.

## .HTM or .HTML Extension?

When you save an HTML file, you can use either the .htm or the .html extension. We use .htm in our examples. It is a habit from the past, when the software only allowed three letters in file extensions.

# HTML FUNDAMENTALS

## In This Chapter

- ❑ HTML Headings
- ❑ HTML Paragraphs
- ❑ HTML Links
- ❑ HTML Images



# HTML FUNDAMENTALS

## HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags. The lower the number, the larger the heading size, as shown in Figure 2.1.

### Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>This is Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2 is smaller</h2>
<h3>Heading 3 is smaller still</h3>

</body>
</html>
```



# HTML FUNDAMENTALS

## HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags. The lower the number, the larger the heading size, as shown in Figure 2.1.

**This is Heading 1**

**Heading 2 is Smaller**

**Heading 3 is Smaller Still**

Figure 2.1



# HTML FUNDAMENTALS



## HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag. Most browsers automatically put a line break and space after a `</p>` tag, as shown in Figure 2.2.

### Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



# HTML FUNDAMENTALS



This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.



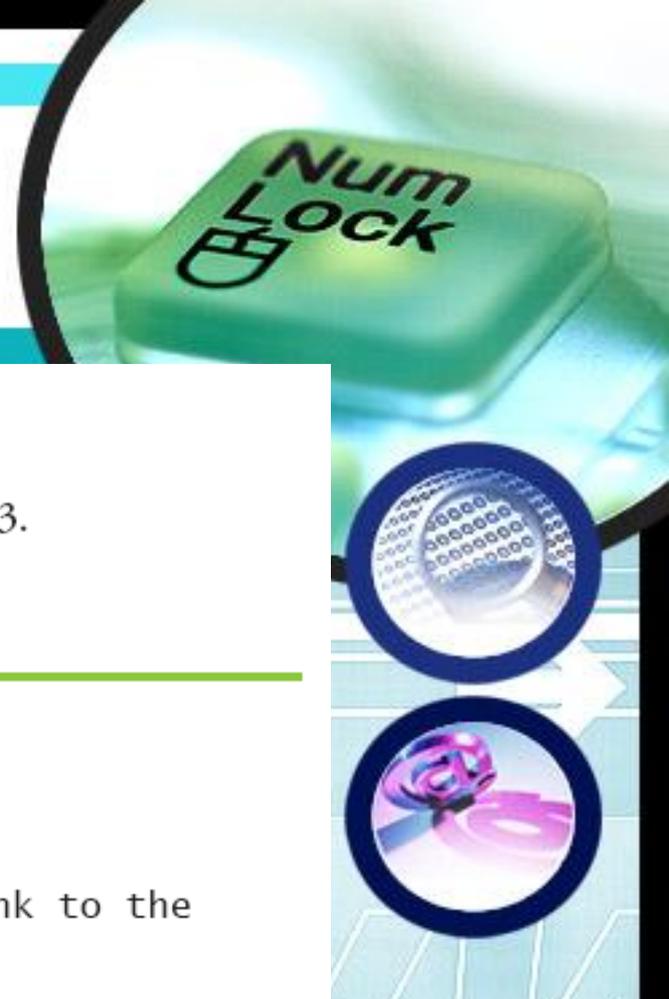
Figure 2.2



# CHAPTER 2

# HTML

# FUNDAMENTALS



## HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag, as shown in Figure 2.3.

### Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link to the  
w3schools web site.</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This is a link to the w3schools Web site.

Figure 2.3



The URL address is an attribute of the link element. You will learn about attributes in Chapter 4, HTML Attributes.

# HTML FUNDAMENTALS

## HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag, as shown in Figure 2.3.

### Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link to the  
w3schools web site.</a>
```

```
</body>
```

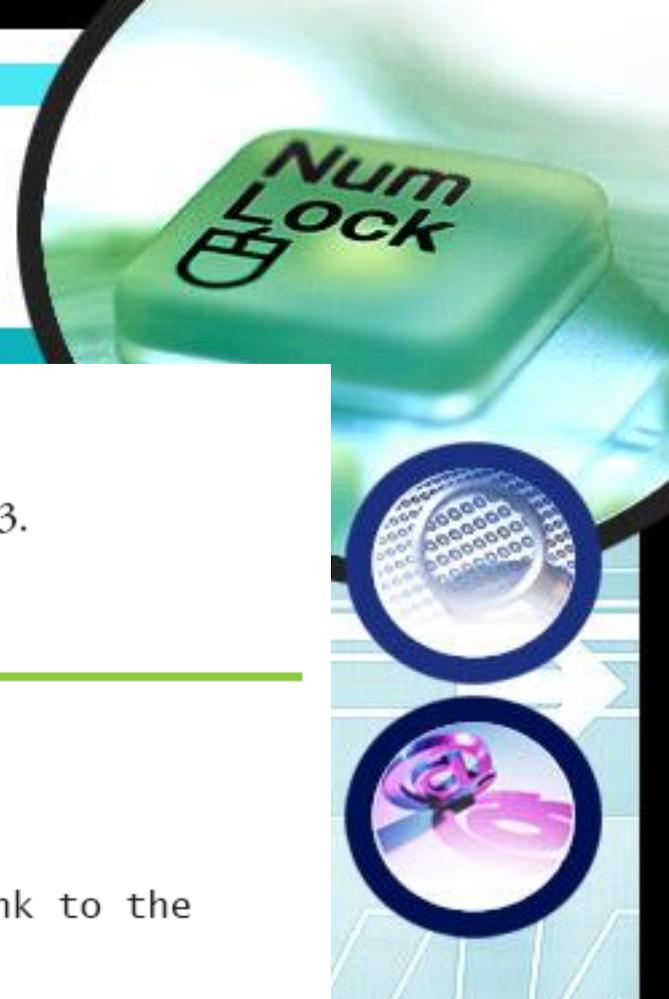
```
</html>
```

This is a link to the w3schools Web site.

Figure 2.3



The URL address is an attribute of the link element. You will learn about attributes in Chapter 4, HTML Attributes.



# HTML FUNDAMENTALS

## HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the `<img>` tag. It tells the browser where to find the image file and what size to display it, among other things. The results of this code example are shown in Figure 2.4.

### Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```



# HTML FUNDAMENTALS



**Figure 2.4**



The source name and size of the image are attributes of the image element. You will learn about attributes in Chapter 4, "HTML Attributes."



# HTML ELEMENTS

## In This Chapter

- HTML Elements
- HTML Element Syntax
- Nested Elements
- Don't Forget the End Tag
- Empty HTML Elements
- Use Lowercase Tags

## HTML Elements

HTML documents are defined by HTML elements. An HTML element is everything between the start tag and the end tag. The start tag is often called the opening tag. The end tag is often called the closing tag.

| OPENING TAG                               | ELEMENT CONTENT      | CLOSING TAG             |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <code>&lt;p&gt;</code>                    | This is a paragraph. | <code>&lt;/p&gt;</code> |
| <code>&lt;a href="default.htm"&gt;</code> | This is a link.      | <code>&lt;/a&gt;</code> |
| <code>&lt;br /&gt;</code>                 |                      |                         |

# HTML ELEMENTS

## HTML Element Syntax

HTML elements follow a certain format regardless of how the element is used.

- ▶▶ An HTML element starts with a start tag/opening tag.
- ▶▶ An HTML element ends with an end tag/closing tag.
- ▶▶ The element content is everything between the start and the end tag.
- ▶▶ Some HTML elements have empty content.
- ▶▶ Empty elements are closed in the start tag.
- ▶▶ Most HTML elements can have attributes.



You will learn more about attributes in Chapter 4, HTML Attributes.



# HTML ELEMENTS

## Nested Elements

Most HTML elements can be nested (contain or be contained within other HTML elements). HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

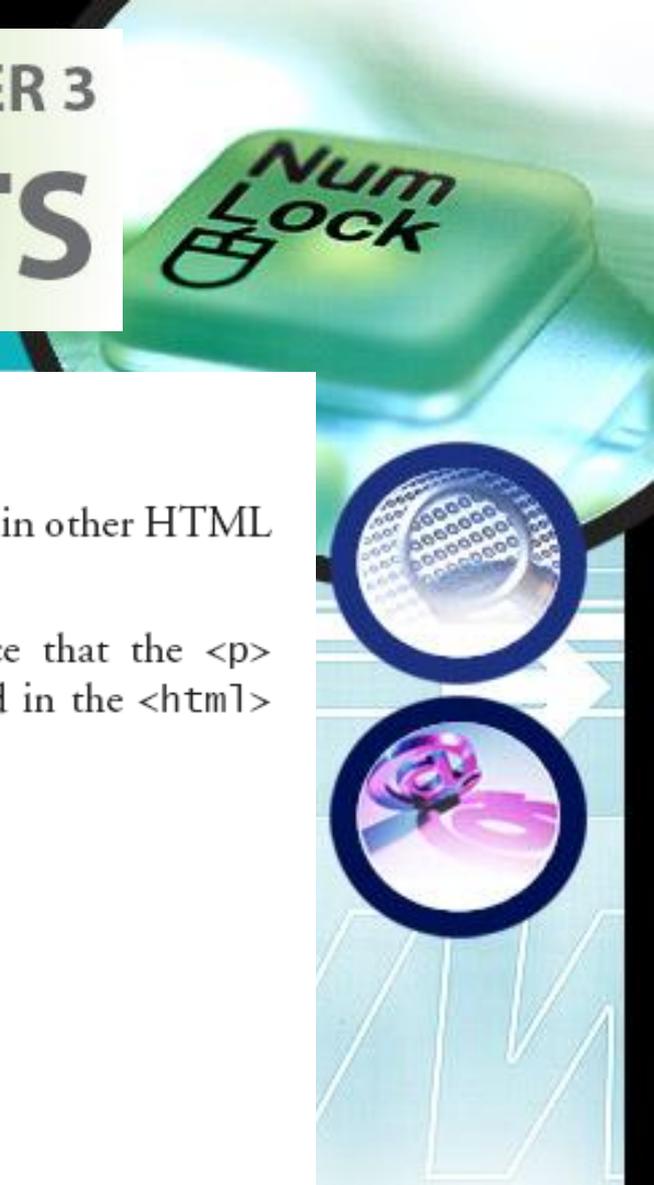
The following example contains three HTML elements. Notice that the `<p>` element is nested in the `<body>` element, which in turn is nested in the `<html>` element. The results of these tags are shown in Figure 3.1.

```
<html>  
<body>  
  
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```



This is my first paragraph

Figure 3.1



# HTML ELEMENTS

## The <p> element

The <p> element is among the most common of elements.

```
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
```

- ▶▶ The <p> element defines a new paragraph in the HTML document.
- ▶▶ The element has a start tag <p> and an end tag </p>.
- ▶▶ The element content is: This is my first paragraph.

## The <body> element

The <body> element defines the body of the HTML document.

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
```

```
</body>
```



# HTML ELEMENTS

## The <p> element

The <p> element is among the most common of elements.

```
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
```

- ▶▶ The <p> element defines a new paragraph in the HTML document.
- ▶▶ The element has a start tag <p> and an end tag </p>.
- ▶▶ The element content is: This is my first paragraph.

## The <body> element

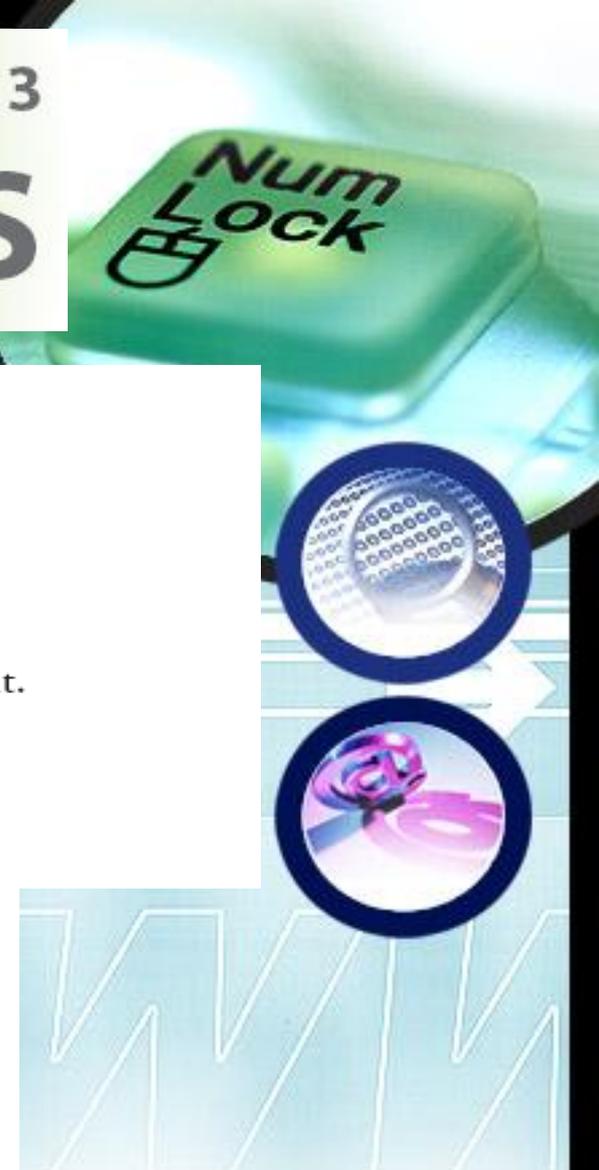
The <body> element defines the body of the HTML document.

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
```

```
</body>
```

- ▶▶ The element has a start tag <body> and an end tag </body>.
- ▶▶ The element content is another HTML element (one or more paragraphs). There are usually dozens of elements within the body element.



# HTML ELEMENTS

## The <html> element

The <html> element defines the entire HTML document.

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- ▶▶ The element has a start tag <html> and an end tag </html>.
- ▶▶ The element content is another HTML element (the body).



# HTML ELEMENTS

## Don't Forget the End Tag

Most browsers will display HTML correctly even if you forget the end tag.

```
<p>This is a paragraph  
<p>This is another paragraph
```

The previous example will work in most browsers, but don't rely on it. Forgetting the end tag can produce unexpected results or errors.

### NOTE

Future versions of HTML will not allow you to skip end tags.



# HTML ELEMENTS

## Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements without content are called empty elements. Empty elements can be closed within the start tag.

`<br>` is an empty element without a closing tag. It defines a line break.

In XML and future versions of HTML, all elements must be closed.

Adding a slash to the end of start tag, like `<br/>`, is the proper way of closing empty elements, accepted by HTML, and XML.

Even if `<br>` works in all browsers, writing `<br/>` instead is more future proof.

## Use Lowercase Tags

HTML tags are not case sensitive: `<P>` means the same as `<p>`. Plenty of Web sites use uppercase HTML tags in their pages.

w3schools uses lowercase tags because the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase in HTML 4.



# HTML ATTRIBUTES

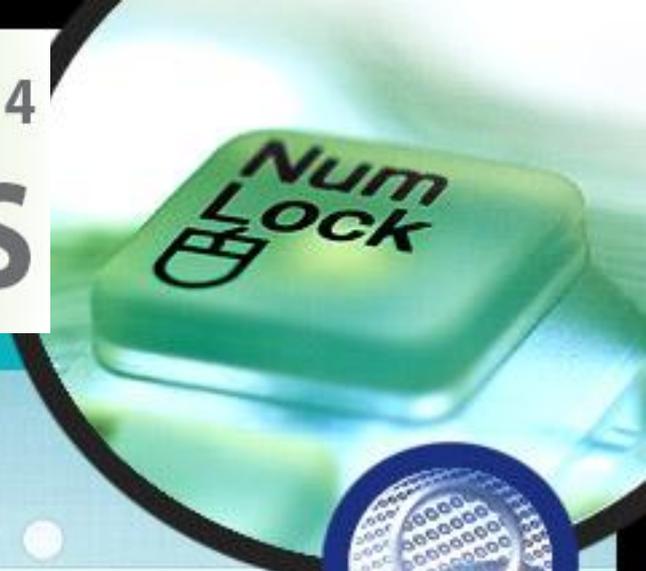
## In This Chapter

- ❑ Standard HTML Attributes
- ❑ Defining Attribute Values
- ❑ HTML Attributes Reference

## Standard HTML Attributes

**Attributes** provide additional information about HTML elements.

- ▶▶ HTML elements can have attributes.
- ▶▶ Attributes provide additional information about the element.
- ▶▶ Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
- ▶▶ Attributes come in name/value pairs like: `name="value"`.



# HTML ATTRIBUTES

## Defining Attribute Values

Attribute values should always be enclosed within quotation marks. While “double quotes” are the most common, single-style quotes (also called **primes**) are also allowed. In some rare situations, like when the attribute value itself includes quotation marks, it is necessary to use primes. For example:

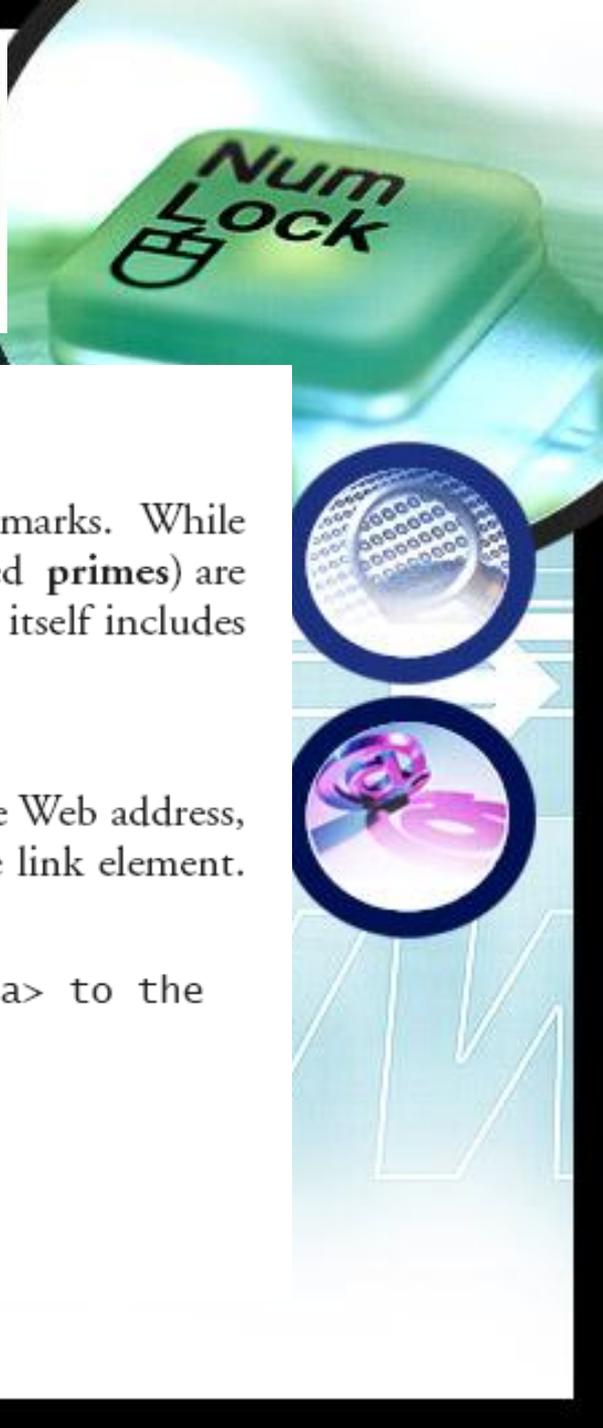
```
name='John "Shotgun" Nelson'
```

As another example, HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag. The Web address, surrounded by quotation marks, is the value of the attribute of the link element. The results appear in Figure 4.1.

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a> to the  
w3schools web site.
```

This is a link to the w3schools Web site.

Figure 4.1



# HTML ATTRIBUTES



## TIP

Attribute names and values are not case sensitive. However, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends using lowercase attributes and values in its HTML 4 recommendation. Later versions require using lowercase.

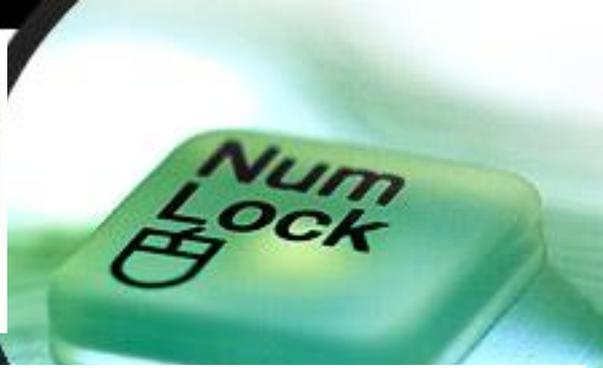
## HTML Attributes Reference

Table 4.1 lists some attributes that are standard for most HTML elements.

**Table 4.1: Core Attributes**

| Attribute | Value                    | Description                     |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| class     | class_rule or style_rule | The class of the element        |
| id        | id_name                  | A unique id for the element     |
| style     | style_definition         | An inline style definition      |
| title     | tooltip_text             | A text to display in a tool tip |

# HTML ATTRIBUTES



## NOTE

A specific id may only appear once in a web page, while class refers to a class of elements that may appear many times in the same page.

The attributes listed in these references are standard and are supported by all HTML tags (with a few exceptions). A full list of legal attributes for each HTML element is listed in the w3schools Complete HTML Reference online at:



<http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>

For more information about standard attributes, see the HTML Standard Attributes Reference online at:



[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref\\_standardattributes.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_standardattributes.asp)

# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS

## In This Chapter

- HTML Headings
- HTML Rules (Lines)
- HTML Comments
- Viewing HTML Source Code



# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS

## HTML Headings

Because users may skim your pages by their headings, it is important to use headings to show the document structure. Headings are defined, from largest to smallest, with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

H1 headings should be used as main headings, followed by H2 headings, then less important H3 headings, and so on. You can compare the appearance of the headings in Figure 5.1.

### Try it yourself >>

```
<h1>This is a Heading 1</h1>
```

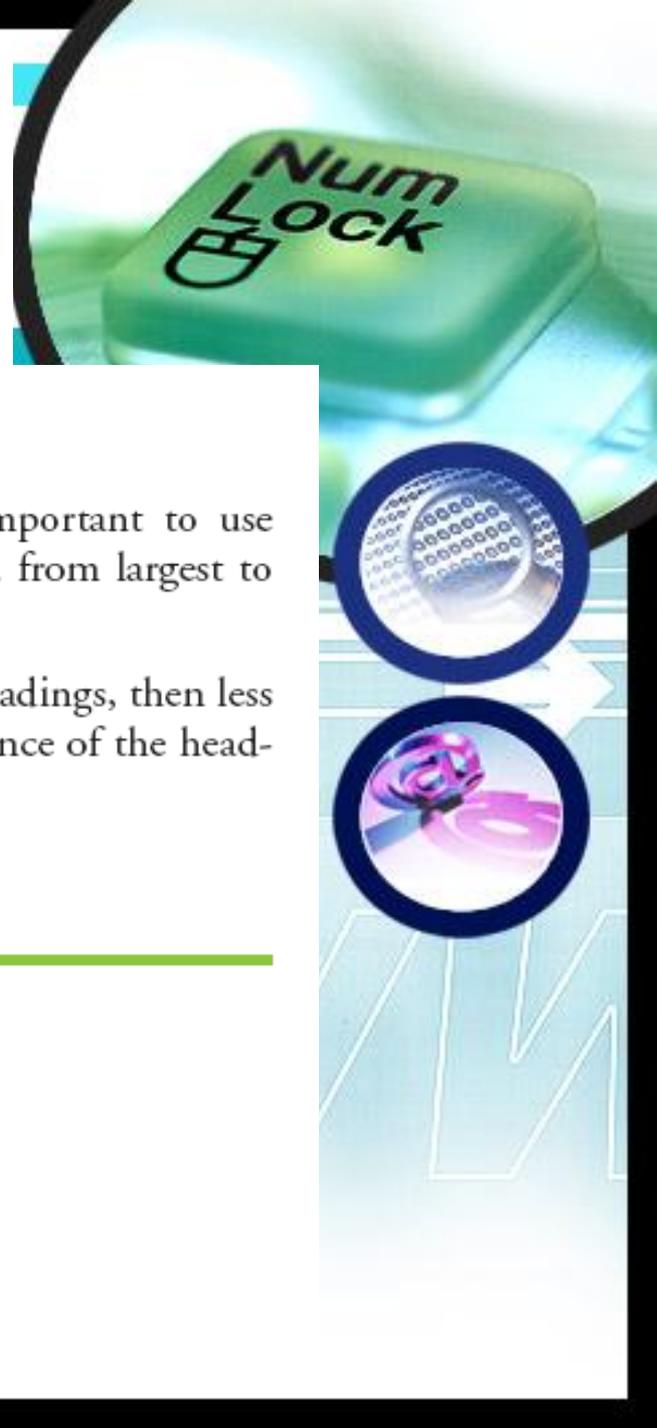
```
<h2>This is a Heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is a Heading 3</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is a Heading 4</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is a Heading 5</h5>
```

```
<h6>This is a Heading 6</h6>
```



# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS



**This is a Heading 1**

**This is a Heading 2**

**This is a Heading 3**

**This is a Heading 4**

**This is a Heading 5**

**This is a Heading 6**

Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text BIG or bold.

Search engines use your headings to index the structure and content of your Web pages.

Figure 5.1

## NOTE

Browsers automatically add an empty line before and after headings.

# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS

## HTML Rules (Lines)

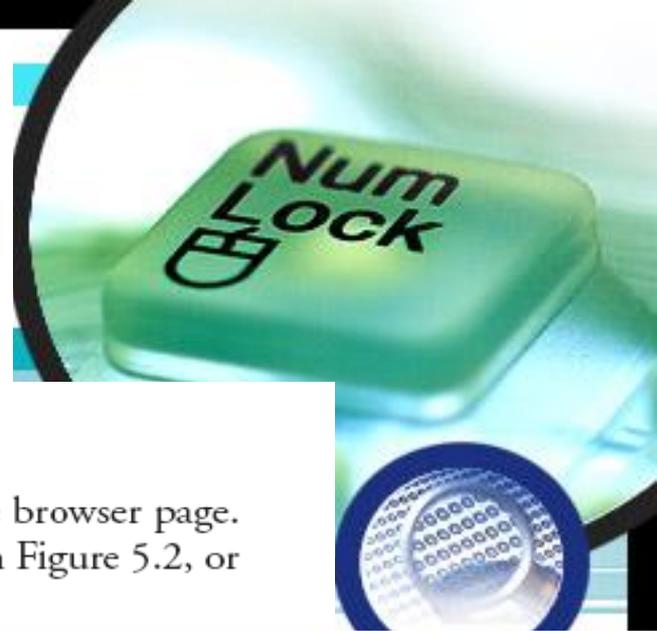
The `<hr/>` tag is used to create a horizontal rule (line) across the browser page. Rules are often used to separate sections of a document, as shown in Figure 5.2, or to show a visual break.

### Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p>The hr tag defines a horizontal rule:</p>
<hr />
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<hr />
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<hr />
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```



# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS



The `hr` tag defines a horizontal rule:

---

This is a paragraph

---

This is a paragraph

---

This is a paragraph

Figure 5.2



# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS

## HTML Comments

Comments can be inserted in the HTML code to make it more readable and understandable. Comments are ignored by the browser and are not displayed, as demonstrated in Figure 5.3.

Comments are written like this:

**Try it yourself >>**

```
<html>
<body>

<!--This comment will not be displayed-->
<p>This is a regular paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```



# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS



This is a regular paragraph

Figure 5.3

## NOTE

Notice there is an exclamation point after the opening bracket, but not before the closing bracket.

# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS



This is a regular paragraph

Figure 5.3

## NOTE

Notice there is an exclamation point after the opening bracket, but not before the closing bracket.

# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS

## Viewing HTML Source Code

Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered “Hey! How did they do that?” To find out, right-click in the page and select View Source (in Internet Explorer), View Page Source (in Firefox), or similar options for other browsers. This will open a window that shows you the HTML code of the page, as shown in Figure 5.4.



```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.v
<html lang="en-US" xml:lang="en-US" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>Tryit Editor v1.4</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/tryit.css" />
<script type="text/javascript">
function displayed()
{
document.getElementById("adframe").src="/tryitbanner.asp?secid=tryhtml&rnd="
}
</script>
</head>

<body>
<table width="100%" border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
<td align="center">
<iframe id="adframe" style="background-color:#ffffff" height="98" width="890
src="/tryitbanner.asp?secid=tryhtml&rnd=0.3104364"></iframe>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Figure 5.4

# HTML HEADINGS, RULES, & COMMENTS

## HTML Tag Reference

The tag reference for w3schools contains additional information about these tags and their attributes. A full list of legal attributes for each HTML element is listed in the w3schools Complete HTML Reference online at:



<http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>

### ***Group Assesment :***

1. Cari Referensi Mengenai Tag HTML (Internet, Buku dsb)
2. Masing-masing Kelompok Beranggotakan 5 Orang
3. Dikumpulkan minggu depan Dalam Bentuk Makalah dan File Doc.



# END OF SECTION

## *Group Assessment :*

1. Cari Referensi Mengenai Tag HTML (Internet, Buku dsb)
2. Masing-masing Kelompok Beranggotakan 5 Orang
3. Dikumpulkan minggu depan Dalam Bentuk Makalah dan File Doc.



**THANK YOU**